





## Announcements.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Established A.D. 1841.

**WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION**  
Is the safest and best cure for Prickly Heat, it affords instant relief, and will be found useful in allaying all irritation of the skin whether arising from acidity or caused by the bites and stings of insects. It is also a useful Toilet Article for the complexion.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG, 11th July 1888.

**BIRTH.**  
On July 31st, at No. 12, Praya East, Hongkong, the wife of H. KENNEDY, of a daughter. [756]

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888.

THE announcement that the Court of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, have decided to recommend to the shareholders, as a result of the last half year's working, a dividend of thirty shillings per share, to place a lakh of dollars to the credit of the Reserve Fund, and to carry \$10,000 forward to new account, has been received with considerable astonishment, not altogether unmingled with dissatisfaction, even in circles which have the credit of being unusually well informed regarding the Bank's affairs. A very much better result was confidently predicted, and that these predictions were based on information of the character that is popularly known as "inspired" is plainly enough evidenced by the daily reports in our columns of the business transacted in Bank shares on the local Stock exchange during the past two months. It is an open secret that the Directorate expected to be in a position to add to the Reserve Fund, after paying a 30/ dividend, the handsome sum of \$300,000—or, at least, certain influential members of the Court were credited with statements to that effect. Assuming all this to be true, and we can see no valid reason to doubt its accuracy, "someone has blundered" to the tune of two lakhs of dollars, and shareholders are once more presented with a problem of finance which suggests some very disagreeable memories of a somewhat similar "misunderstanding," although only involving half the amount just named, that caused some unpleasant commotion when the last Report was issued. The success of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been phenomenal and, notwithstanding the array of talent at the helm of affairs, so have its blunders, of which latter these repeated miscalculations, leading to alleged heavy losses in exchange—vide the never to be forgotten Manila disaster—and repeated earthquakes amongst the sharebroking fraternity, are of more importance than is generally credited. As the Bank's report for the past half year has not yet been published, we are, of course, unable to indicate in what direction to look for some explanation of the amount placed to Reserve only totalling one third of what had been accepted on semi-official authority as a matter of certainty, and until that important and anxiously looked for document has seen the light, it would serve no useless end to indulge in idle speculation. But we may nevertheless express the opinion that it is a great pity, and much to be deplored, that unpleasant matters of this kind should be constantly cropping up in connection with the direction of an institution of which Hongkong and the Far East generally have so much reason to be proud.

## TELEGRAMS.

(From Straits Times).  
**RUSSIA AND GERMANY.**  
LONDON, July 24th.  
The Emperors were present at a grand review at Kronoslo.

**FRANCE.**  
General Boulanger has sustained a heavy defeat at the Ardeche election.

**PARLIAMENT.**  
July 25th.  
The second reading of the Parnell Inquiry Bill was adopted without a division.

**GERMANY.**  
The Emperor has started for Stockholm.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SENHOR Antonio da Costa, Governor of Timor, has resigned his post, owing to ill health, and measures he adopted for inflicting due punishment on the perpetrators of the murder of the late Governor Maia, being disapproved by the Lisbon Government.

SOME correspondence has recently taken place between the French Minister of Marine and the Hongkong Maritime Company on the subject of conveying invalids by their steamers on the China line, the result of which is that in future invalid troops and sailors will not be carried.

THE Chinese corvette *Kwang Kap*, arrived this morning from Canton.

A REGULAR meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 225, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

We would call attention to Mr. A. Hahn's advertisement in another column, by which it will be seen that he is selling off his stock of musical instruments and toys at reduced prices, during the present month.

The following changes of stations, &c., in the Ordnance Store Department are announced:—

Captain G. Heaton, Portsmouth to China, *vice* Atkinson, to Weiden; Capt. T. Heron, Dover to Singapore, *vice* Wright, to Portsmouth; Quartermaster W. Johnson, China, to Retired List.

THE relief which lately arrived at Macao by the Portuguese transport *India*, numbered 13 officers, 9 buglers and 40 men. The *Independente* dwells at great length on this fact, and for once, in its long record of mock patriotism, styles the landing of such a force in the Holy City an unqualified force.

THE Agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company inform us that the Company's steamer *Maria Teresa*, after having called at Mormugao to take in and bring on the cargo of the disabled steamship *Medusa*, left Colombo yesterday, and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.

THE arrivals from Australia by the *Tannadice*, yesterday, were the Valaz Brothers, a troupe of English trapeze and aerial performers on their way to India, under the management of Mr. Phil Ray. One of the artists having slightly injured himself, and needing a temporary rest, they contemplate staying in the colony a week or two, and may possibly be induced to give a short series of performances.

WE read that the P. and O. S. N. Company have just placed an order for four large cargo steamers with Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenock. Each steamer will be 350 feet long, 42 ft. broad, 26 ft. deep, and 6,000 tons burthen, and will be capable of carrying 4,800 tons of weight cargo and 6,000 tons measurement. The Greenock firm tendered lower than the Tyneside and Wear builders, to whom also the competition was open.

THE Fantan gambling monopoly was put up for public tender at Macao on the 27th inst., but did not fetch any offer. Several farmers had made a petition requesting the suppression of one of the articles of the contract; but as the myrmidons of the Macao Treasury turned a deaf ear to the request, no one came forward to make a tender, and thus the farming of this popular enterprise in the Holy City has been left in abeyance. It is said, a new auction will shortly be held.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writes under date June 25th:—As I recently informed you, the Pope will shortly address another letter to the Irish bishops relative to the decree of the Holy Office condemning the Plan of Campaign and boycotting. The statements of the Irish papers that the Pope will retreat from the position he has taken up are entirely false. On the contrary, the Pope will—probably in his letter to the Irish bishops—take the opportunity of reiterating the condemnation pronounced by the Holy Office, although at the same time his Holiness will probably add that he is not opposed to the national aspirations of the Irish people so long as these are confined within the bounds of legality and morality.

AN improved method of distributing oil on the waters has lately been patented in Germany. It consists of a rocket to which is attached a cylinder filled with oil. It is said that the rocket can be fired with accuracy from the ship, and that, when it explodes, the oil is scattered just where it is wanted. By the explosion of five rockets at a distance of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet from the ship a space of 1,500 to 2,000 square feet of water was covered with oil and the waves were at once smoothed. The rocket was fired 100 feet against a gale. The importance of the invention to deep-water sailors consists in the certainty of explosion of the rocket at a sufficient distance to leave the vessel in calm water during a gale. The invention is said to have been purchased by the North German Lloyd.

LAST evening an immense crowd of natives lined the Praya around the Canton Wharf to witness the destruction of a large submerged rock by blasting. It was a boulder about the size of a one-storey house, and weighed about two hundred tons, and its removal had long been contemplated, owing to its preventing the Canton steamers from lying well alongside the jetty. About five o'clock a diver went down and placed five pounds of dynamite in a hole about four feet deep, that had been drilled in the stone. The surrounding area was cleared, and the cartridges electrically exploded by Mr. Mudie, of the New Dock Works, who had directed the work. Only a low report was heard, and a slight bubble seen over the spot, much to the disappointment of the sightseers. Half the rock was destroyed, however, and the remaining part will be broken up next week.

SAVS the *Bangkok Times* of the 21st July:—Dysentery, that scourge of Europeans, has claimed yet another victim from among us to swell its already lengthy death-roll. Mr. F. T. Bacon, second engineer of the steamer *Hatani*, was admitted to the Bangkok Hospital on the 26th of last month, but in spite of the best medical skill and the most careful nursing he succumbed to the fatal malady early on the morning of the 17th instant and was buried the same evening. In mentioning this sad event we owe it to our duty to publicly record the benevolent and unselfish kindness shown to deceased by both Mrs. Heck and Mrs. Mackay, who nursed the patient and did all that tender womanhood could do to comfort and soothe the last hours of a fellow being dying in a strange land. The quiet, useful, unpretentious example shown by these two ladies will, we trust, be laid to heart, and emulated by others who are so very anxious to do something really useful.

SEVEN—Vestibule of the Hongkong Hotel. This—mid-day. Large congregation of long pedigree brokers—"dead" and otherwise—engaged in the usual interesting occupation of humbugging each other and laying plans for the dismemberment of the Philistines. Enter a well-known and popular operator who, strangely to say, had "got left" in the great Sugar boom. Great excitement and mysterious whispers among the ancients. Popular operator lounges up to bar and asks a friend to "have a smile" in his details. Brokers commence to loaf again on the off chance of sympathetic friend. Popular operator commences to sympathize with him who had been "badly hit in the Sugar." "Where you a bull or a bear," asked the sympathetic one, who, having been absent from the colony, was not acquainted with the recent revolutionary movement in the local stock market. Popular operator looked significantly round at the cloud of locusts hovering in the vicinity, and pulling his hat down firmly over his brow, grimly replied:—"I was neither a bull nor a bear; I was a d-d Jackson."

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" *Glengarry*, from London, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

ACCORDING to the *Straits Times*, Singapore of late has become a place of refuge for Chinese dealers who had defrauded European merchants at Batavia and other ports in Java. Recently, many Chinese second-hand dealers, after collecting as much ready money as they could, have bolted from there to Singapore before the acceptance due by them for goods delivered had expired. The mercantile community at Batavia has been so put out by it that they intend to petition the Governor General of Netherlands India in favour of special legislation to stay the mischief.

THE following cases came before Mr. Sercombe-Smith at the Police Court this morning:—

Mr. Thomas, manager of the Peak Hotel charged a coolie with throwing noxious water into a drain at the Peak Hotel on the 31st ult. and also on the 1st inst. Defendant was fined \$5 but being unable to pay, went to goal for a month, with hard labour.

For keeping an agency for the sale of lottery tickets, a Chinaman living at No. 35, Market Street, was summoned by Acting Inspector Baker. Defendant denied that he sold lottery tickets. An informer was then placed in the witness box, who said he went to the house in question yesterday and staked some money with defendant, who gave him a ticket which he now produced. The agency was said to be under the cockloft, where he lived, to six men, but he did not issue the ticket produced by the informer. He did not know the business of the six men and had no witnesses to certify to his own way of earning a living. He was fined \$30, or in default of payment, six weeks in prison with hard labour.

The master of a ballast junk was charged by Inspector Matheson with anchoring within 50 yards of the Telegraph Cable at Tai kok sui this morning. The accused admitted the charge, and was fined \$10, which he paid.

A brook keeper was charged by Inspector Baker with intimidating a witness on the 28th ult. Mr. Dennis appeared for the defence. Wing King, an informer, said he was standing outside the police court on the 28th ult. when defendant in passing out said "you take care where you stand; I will kill you the first chance I get; I don't care how much money it costs." The case being proved against the accused, he was committed for trial, bail being taken in two sureties of \$250 each.

## "ERMINIE" AT THE CITY HALL.

The American Musical Comedy and Opera Company performed Paulton and Jakobowski's comic opera "Erminie" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, before a large audience. This opera, which obtained considerable popularity on its original production and has been played with great success both in England and the United States, was introduced for the first time to the Hongkong public. While admitting that some of the music is pretty and catching, we feel bound to say that, as a whole, we were not favourably impressed with "Erminie." The plot, a weak and clumsy adaptation of the well known stock force "Robert Macaire," is even more idiotic than the stuff usually hashed up for opera bouffe libretto by actors who aim at literary renown, and we cannot really think that Mr. Paulton, a clever and capable artist in his own line of business, could have materially enhanced his reputation by claiming credit for stringing together such trash as this. However, as nothing comes, we have no alternative but to accept "Erminie" with all its shortcomings, as a representative comic opera of the popular modern type, that may be full of good things if one only knew where to look for them. We have no intention of inflicting on our readers the detailed argument of the "ridiculous force" Irving has been stirring in at the London Lyceum for some time past, and which Mr. Paulton has utilised for his opera, nor do we consider it advisable to particularise Jakobowski's music. The latter, as we have already indicated, is bright and sparkling, and after two or three representations would probably be found generally attractive. It is a difficult task to fairly criticise the merits of a series of musical compositions which one has only heard for the first time, and it is not infrequently happens that the acutest and most reliable of critics have subsequently to qualify to a considerable extent their original impressions. And chiefly for this reason we prefer not to attempt to gauge the merits of a composition of which we have so superficial an acquaintance.

Last night's performance of "Erminie" was favored by elements which go a long way towards ensuring success. The opera was appropriately dressed and effectively staged, the accompaniments were admirably played by Mr. J. A. Robertson, the ubiquitous promoter of whom we have heard so much lately was not included in the cast, whilst the fair lady artist, an unusually powerful contingent for this part of the globe, were in themselves, apart altogether from their histrionic, musical and Terpsichorean efforts, a by no means inconsiderable attraction. And yet, with all these advantages, it would be the merest affectation to pretend that the performance was anything like a pronounced success; it was passably good and that was all. We are not disposed to attribute this result to any particular shortcomings on the part of the members of the Company, but rather think they were overweighted with a very dull and especially unattractive piece. Miss Maude Hare in the title rôle sang with artistic effect, utilising her not too expansive voice with rare discretion, and was deservedly applauded. The vocal efforts of Mr. Imano and Mr. Charles Fisher were also worthy of special commendation. Miss Grace Whiteford as *Yvonne*, and Miss Vera Facey as *Simon*, a waif at the "Golden Lion," succeeded in infusing considerable spirit into comparatively minor parts, but Miss Eva Lexington had no opportunity of appearing at her best. Mr. John F. Sheridan's amusing character sketch of the thief *Cadoux*, the *Jaiguis Strop* of the original play, was exactly what might have been expected from such a master hand in low comedy delineation—it was clever and humorous without ever verging on vulgarity, and was the principal factor in preventing the action of the opera from dragging. Mr. Sutcliffe delivered a good word for his *Ravenshoe* (Robert Macaire). The other characters call for no special comment.

To-morrow night the famous "Run-on the Bristol" with Mr. Sheridan in his original impersonation of the *Widow O'Brien*, will be produced, and will doubtless attract a crowded house.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

**THE GARDEN SEATS.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR, A letter in your paper of yesterday's date regarding the limited supply of seats in the Botanic Gardens reminds me that I have been for some time intending to call your attention to this difficulty. It has doubtless occurred to

many people in this colony that they have accompanied ladies to the Gardens to hear the Band, and have been compelled to stand through the greater part of the performances owing to the simple fact that there are not seats enough to accommodate even one half of the numbers who go there. To object to the soldiers of the Regiment, or to any other respectable person occupying seats is manifestly absurd; what is wanted is more sitting accommodation, but if a greater number of seats cannot be supplied without spoiling the appearance of the Gardens, why not make a small charge for the seats for the benefit of the Gardens, of the bandmen, and if desirable for the benefit of the rank and file of the Regiment? There are scores, say hundreds, of people who would gladly pay, say twenty-five cents for five tickets which would give them the right to either five sittings at one time, or to five sittings on different occasions. To those who, having had a seat, and after walking some little time, required another, let them tear off from a coupon or hand out from a parcel another ticket, arranged much in the same way as railway tickets are managed in some parts of Australia. As this would create a fund for the benefit of the Band, or of the Gardens, there are surely very few people who would object to patronise it. Soldiers, who by the way deserve a much better social position in life than the world generally accords them, could have a considerable concession made in their favour if not admitted free. There are few people who have any idea what a considerable fund such a system would create in the course of a very few months, and there are still fewer to be able to sit down and hear a fine musical concert in comparative comfort. Such a system was found necessary in Hyde Park many years ago, and although the chairs are costly and let at a penny each, still they return a revenue of something like £10,000 a year. If any of your readers can suggest something better than this, and which will be more acceptable to the public and to the military, pray let us hear from them; but in the meantime something should be done to draw to the Gardens during dark nights, hundreds who really have to remain away on account of a lack of seats.

Yours faithfully,  
HONGKONG, August 1st, 1888.

## A REAL GRIEVANCE.

SIR, I trust you will publish far and wide, by inserting this letter in your widely read paper, the horrible treatment of some China and Japan hands on the Canadian Pacific Railway, that others following in their footsteps may be spared similar suffering, and so be able to appreciate the otherwise perfect arrangements for their comfort and enjoy the magnificent scenes on the route.

No whisky or any other spirit is obtainable on any of the dining cars or at the dining stations. At one station where a party of us stayed over a train 24 hours, the only liquids openly procurable were sulphur water and tea and coffee made with the same.

There are ways of getting more desirable fluids known unto the native, but not to

Yours truly,  
THE LATE OWNER OF A 4-COOLIE CHAIR.

Windsor Hotel, Montreal,  
7th June, 1888.

## NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. Co.'s steamship *Tannadice*, Capt. N. Shannon, arrived in harbour last night from Sydney and port of call. For the subjoined telegrams we are indebted to our Colonial exchanges:—

LONDON, June 28th.  
At the International Conference on Foreign and Colonial Missions, to be held at Lambeth, Bishop Barry, of Sydney, will open a discussion on doctrinal standards. Dr. Moorhouse, Bishop of Manchester, and Dr. Stanton, Bishop of North Queensland, will speak on the relation of the Church to emigrants.

Sir John Pender, Chairman of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, has had an interview with Lord Knutsford for the purpose of discussing his proposal for an alternative cable route to Australia, which should join the Australian telegraphic system at Perth.

The Australian Eleven began a match against an eleven of the North of England, to-day, at Manchester. The weather throughout the day was drizzling and showery, while the wicket was slow and heavy, much in the bowler's favour. The North of England men were first to the wickets, but were unable to resist the attacks of Turner and Ferris, and were all disposed of for a total of 93. The principal contributions to their score were made by Sugg and Barlow, the former with 27 and the latter with 23.

The bowling of Turner and Ferris was very fatal. Ferris got five wickets for 38 runs; Turner for 35, and Boyle one for 12.

Bannerman and McDonnell went in first for the Australians, and the former kept his wicket up till the stumps were drawn. Before that time, however, five wickets had been lost for the small total of 55.

The following are the scores:—

**FIRST INNINGS.**  
AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN.—First Innings.  
Macdonnell.....5  
Bannerman (not out).....5  
Trott.....18  
Bonnor.....8  
Jarvis.....12  
Blackham.....2  
Turner, not out.....3  
Sandries.....3  
Total for five wickets.....55.

A change has been made in the engagements of the Australian Eleven. It has been arranged that they should play an eleven of England at Stoke instead of playing the Gentlemen of Scotland on July 12.

Baron de Worms, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, takes that New Zealand has agreed to enter the Sugar Bounties Conference.

News has been received to the effect that a smart cavalry skirmish has taken place in the vicinity of Suakin between the British troops garrisoned there and the hostile tribes, who have of late assumed a very menacing attitude.

During the skirmish the Mahdi's principal Emir was killed.

A French syndicate will take up the balance of the lottery loan of 31,000,000 francs, which was issued for the purpose of completing the Panama Canal.

here to-day. The captain reported that he was approaching Clifty Isle to take a letter from the lighthouse-keeper, and stopped the engine before the vessel grounded. He attributed the disaster to the shifting of the wind. The vessel had her jib and foresail set, so she would not respond to her helm, but drifted on to the rocks. About 180 tons of coal were put on the beach at Refuge Cove, before the vessel floated off.

SYDNEY, July 1st.  
A grand anti-Chinese demonstration, intending to give emphatic expression to the feeling of the trade and labour organisations against the employment of Chinese on the mail steamers trading to Australian ports and subsidised by the Governments of the colonies, took place on Saturday. An immense body of people, principally working men, assembled at Circular Quay early in the afternoon, and a procession having been formed the members of the trade and labour organisations marched through the principal thoroughfares to the Domain. Several bands took part in the demonstration, and banners which were borne with mottoes and pictorial devices, all expressive of most deadly hostility to the Chinese, were liberally distributed all along the line of the procession. The demonstration excited considerable public interest, the streets being thronged with sightseers.

A very large mass meeting was held in the Domain, and was addressed by representatives of the Anti-Chinese League, the Trades and Labour Societies, and others. Resolutions were passed emphatically protesting against the employment of Asiatic crews on mail boats subsidised by the New South Wales Government, and endorsing the action of the Maritime Labour Council in reference to the Chinese manned steamers, and pledging the meeting to support their efforts to establish an Australian Maritime Council. A deputation was appointed to present the resolutions to the Premier and to urge that all future mail contracts should contain a clause prohibiting the employment of Asiatics as crew.

Nothing definite has transpired in connection with the dispute between the Maritime Labour Council and the Oceanic Steamship Company regarding the removal of the Chinese now employed in the steamers engaged in the San Francisco mail service.

Representatives of the Council waited on Captain Morse this morning regarding his offer to withdraw the Chinese on his return to San Francisco, and not to bring any more Asiatics to the colony. It is understood that Captain Morse repeated his offer, and asked the Council not to resort to unnecessarily harsh measures in enforcing what they regarded as their legitimate demands. He pointed out that the Council could scarcely with reason insist on the company shipping crews at this port as a rule, when it would be more convenient in every way for the company to take their crews from San Francisco. He showed that the only result of persistence in the demand of the Council would be to compel the company to replace at the first opportunity, and under the circumstances—to which the Council could not object—by men from San Francisco. The representatives of the Council promised to submit the matter to an aggregate meeting, and Captain Morse having furnished a statement of his proposals in writing, the whole question was considered at a full meeting of members of the maritime labour organisations held this evening. It is understood that, as a result of this meeting, fresh proposals will be submitted to Captain Morse this morning, and that all matters which until these have been communicated to him they should not be made public. Thus the matter stands at present.

Hanlan and Kemp will probably be matched to-morrow to row for the championship of the world and £100 a side within three months from to-morrow evening.

July 5th.  
The outlook in connection with the maritime labor dispute is much more hopeful to-day. It is understood that proposals, which will form a basis for a settlement of the dispute, have been agreed to by the parties, and that all details will be arranged to-morrow morning. Negotiations were reopened to-day by Captain Morse, of the *Alameda*, who wrote to the Maritime Labor Council, and repeated his offer to discharge the Chinese firemen and trimmers aboard the *Alameda* on his return to San Francisco, and to ship in their place an European crew, and he tendered the guarantee of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, as representing the owners of the *Alameda*, that his promise would be strictly adhered to. He pointed out that in the meantime cable communication would be restored, and that all details would be adjusted the whole question. Regarding the proposal that the Council should pay the wages of the Chinese for the voyage back to San Francisco, and that he should grant free passages to 21 firemen belonging to the New South Wales Seamen's Union for the purpose of shipping them as members of his crew on arrival at San Francisco, he pointed out that the color of the original demand of the Council still existed, and that the proposal did not relieve him of the stigma as an American shipmaster of being placed in a position of complicity in this to his country. He could not believe this to be the desire of the Council, and he preferred they should accept his offer to grant free saloon passages to fully accredited representatives of the Council with the view of enabling them to discuss the whole question with the owners of the steamers. This letter was considered by the Maritime Labor Council to-day. Subsequently a deputation waited on Captain Morse and informed him that the Council approved of the principal proposals, and would be prepared to discuss the matter in detail in the morning.

The threatened conflict between the two Houses of Parliament has been averted by the Government, who have accepted the amendment in the Chinese Restriction Bill insisted upon by the Upper House. Sir Henry Parkes, in giving the reasons of the Government for yielding, stated that it was the best measure that could be hoped for in any Australian legislation on the Chinese question, as it was uniform in its general principles, though the bills introduced by the various colonies would necessarily vary in detail, and he pointed to the South Australian Bill as containing a special provision which would enable the Governor-in-Council to restrict the operation of the Act to certain portions of the colony, and, if it was thought advisable, to altogether exempt the Northern Territory. It had been suggested that it was possible a similar provision might be made in the Queensland bill. He did not wish to imperil the bill by coming into contact with the Upper House on one or two unimportant points. During the debate the course adopted by the Government was generally approved, but Mr. O'Sullivan and others pointed out the danger of the colony being overrun with Chinese naturalised in Hongkong or Singapore. The danger of an influx from the Northern Territory if that portion of Australia was left open, was also referred to. Sir Henry Parkes said he respected the rights of British subjects of whatever color, and although pledged to introduce a bill excluding even those Chinese who were British subjects, he would do so with great pain and regret. A very difficult question connected with the Asiatic labor trade, the Government of the colonies in the face, and it was impossible to say what steps would have to be adopted. The amendments of the Council were eventually agreed to.

The Legislative Council passed a resolution affirming the right of the Council to amend any bill in such a way as they thought necessary for the preservation of peace and prosperity in the colony. The motion arose out of a question raised by the Assembly as to the right of the Council to amend the Chinese Restriction Bill.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 13th.  
In the House of Lords last evening the Duke of Argyll introduced a motion for a vote of confidence in the Government with respect to its Irish policy. After an animated debate the motion was voted without a division.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13th.  
An imperial ukase has been promulgated extending the period of service in the Russian Army to eighteen years, instead of fifteen according to the old regulations, five of them to be spent in active service and nine years in the reserve.

CAPE TOWN, July 13th.  
Owing to the energetic measures which were taken for the rescue of those who were imprisoned below ground by the fire in De Beer's mine near Kimberley, 42 whites and 400 natives were brought up alive, but in a most pitiable condition.

LONDON, July 14th.  
All the clauses in Mr. Ritchie's Bill dealing with Local Government in London have passed the Committee of the House of Commons.

PARIS, July 14th.  
Prior to the duel between General Boulanger and M. Floquet, General Boulanger issued an address to the electors of the Department of Ardèche offering himself as candidate for the election which takes place on the 22nd instant. The General has duly resigned his seat for Nord.

CAPE TOWN, July 14th.  
The official investigation shows that 230 natives and 24 whites perished through the fire at the entrance shaft of De Beer's mine.

PARIS, July 16th.  
In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a bill to grant a credit of sixty-seven millions of francs for the improvement of the defences of Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon was read a first time.

CAIRO, July 16th.  
The French Government is contending that the capitulations still operate at Massowah, and protests against the Italians exacting taxes from foreign residents of that place. The Italian Government refuses to admit the contention. Negotiations regarding the subject between France and Italy continue.

DURBAN, July 17th.  
Messengers from Dinizulu had an interview with Sir Arthur Havelock at Pietermaritzburg yesterday.

The Messengers from Dinizulu offered excuses for the attack on the British, but Sir Arthur Havelock declined to discuss the subject while, he said, Dinizulu was in arms.

BERLIN, July 18th.  
Queen Natalie has yielded the Crown Prince Alexander to King Milan.

Orders have been given by the War Office for the Rifle Brigade now stationed at Cairo to proceed immediately to Natal in consequence of the disturbances in Zululand. The Scottish Borderers are under orders to proceed to Cairo to relieve the Rifle Brigade.

## CENTRAL CHIHLI IN EARLY SUMMER.

The traveller who goes south from Peking on the great road to the provinces, finds his course a few miles from the Capital lying along a high wall which completely shuts out his view. This wall encloses the "South Gate," and extends on all Chinese maps as much larger than the city of Peking itself, and with reason, for its walls seem to stretch on interminably, and cannot be less than 50 miles in circuit. This Park is not a pleasure ground like the Yuan Ming Yuan, or the Wan Shou Shan, to the north-west of the city, but rather a vast enclosure of farming land much like that outside the walls, and embracing many villages in its wide area, inhabited by the peasants who till the land for the Emperor. Within this park are pens in which are kept deer for the Emperor's delectation, and among the rest the famous quadruped known as the "Su-pu" or "What-is-it?" At occasional intervals there are little gates, through which pass and repass the villagers who cultivate the land, but should a foreigner approach these sacred regions, he is promptly warned off. There is indeed a tradition that enterprising residents of Peking have at rare intervals succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the gatekeepers, and penetrated to the mysterious depths within, but perhaps what they saw and experienced is a dead secret to be buried with them—if indeed, these audacious persons have not been themselves buried already. Like other enclosures of this sort in China, and like the Imperial City in the centre of Peking, this park is a great interruption to travel, which is on no account allowed to go through it, but must make its way around, as best it can.

About 30 miles south of the park, the traveller crosses by a ferry, or by a ford, in the month of May, a stream popularly known as the Turbid River, (Hsin Ho), but which is officially known to all China as the Young Ting Ho, which signifies, we are told, the stream of Perpetual Tranquillity. This is an instance of the Chinese fondness for delicate irony in their nomenclature, for its frequent mention in the *Peking Gazette* as a dangerous and troublesome torrent, sufficiently indicates the true nature of this brawling stream, which, like all others on the great plain of northern China, is a "Sorrow" to China, exactly in proportion to its size. Considering the amount of attention which has been directed toward it within recent years, it is a surprise to find that there are no banks worthy of the name on either side of the Young Ting river, which continues to discharge itself with a fine impetuosity, on whichever side there are the lowest flats, in the way of flat lands. Like all the rivers within the regions named, this river brings a vast amount of sand in its overflow, and when it has subsided, it leaves enormous areas of valuable land buried out of sight. The difficulties of the river problem in North China are very great, and are by no means fully appreciated by some of those whose names have little respect to the adoption of which is expected to bring sudden and welcome relief. The dry of Tientsin stands at the junction of the Peiho, which flows from the north, and the stream popularly known as the Grand Canal, which flows from the south. Between the space drained by these two rivers, flow two others, the Ta Ching or Pao Ting river, and the Tzu Yu, or Hsia Hai river, each emptying into the Peiho at Tientsin. The two latter streams are in turn the recipients of the waters of the Young Ting river already mentioned, and the Hu-ta or so-called "Crape river" (as if the name were "Ho-do") each of about 100 miles capacity of doing an incredible amount of mischief. When all these six streams, and a few others which are so much smaller that no account is generally taken of them, all rise together, as ordinarily happens in any year of heavy rainfall, a crisis has arrived. The entire rainfall of eastern Shanai, or north-western, western, south-western, and central Chihli, suddenly flow in swollen torrents to the north-east where they reach the lower portion of the Peiho, here termed the Hsin Ho, or Sea river, and thus find an outlet. The small river is totally inadequate for such a volume of water, and the inevitable consequence of such enormous demands upon it



ten to the north, and the state of Chiao to the south, in the ancient days when China was divided up into a multitude of petty kingdoms, all in a condition of mutual hostility one to another. In those days, and long afterward too, the centre of the narrow causeway through the wide marsh, was a barrier and military frontier, not lightly to be passed. It was by this route that the famous Young Lo, son of the founder of the Ming Dynasty, made his way to the north, to see if he could win headquarters from the Tartars, who had their headquarters in the ancient capital of Kubuli Khan. His father of Young Lo was passing him over in the line of succession, and had named him as the throne on a grandson, named Chien Wan, sending Young Lo northward, that his presence might not embarrass the new administration. It is popularly believed that Young Lo's father allowed him but a trifling force with which to venture on his northward raid but his son was fully equal to the exigency. Gathering his scanty retinue, he told them that they were to take a long and dangerous journey, and that those who wished to see their friends and relatives once more, might send for them, and have a short visit in the camp. Fully appreciating the kindness and thoughtfulness of their father, each of these men took leave of his friends, he could think of nothing but what they were fully gathered, the prince informed them that it was his intention to avail himself of their kind assistance in his impending attack on the Tartars, whether they thirsted for the enterprise or not! "What can be cured, must be endured," and this band of marauders so adroitly collected, marched to an easy victory. When they had got as far as the southern edge of the great marsh, they came upon a city called Mao Chou, which refused to open its gates to the young adventurer, who did not wait to besiege it, but passed on to the capture of the Tartar stronghold, and then long held out. Whereupon he made secure, the prince refused to consider the case of Mao Chou, and he considered each soldier to carry off one brick from its extensive wall, leaving a mere bank of earth which still stands to mark the spot. Singularly enough, the name has not been changed, and the place is nominally a Chou city to this day, though in reality nothing but a straggling market-town, noted for nothing but a great annual market held in the fourth moon, the completeness of the display at which has passed into a widely current proverb. It is not easy, however, to see what should give occasion to so large a fair in such an unavourable situation, for the place is in a swampy situation, the edge of a region of interminable swamps. It should be noted that the young prince, who captured Mao Chou, and subdued the northern Tartars, returned to Nanking, his father's capital, with much prestige, and we are not surprised to hear that re-ign (1402) he succeeded his nephew, and became emperor, as remarked, taking the famous style of Young Lo. It was he who removed the national capital to the new city of Peking, near the site of that known in the Yuan Dynasty, and it is his tomb which surprises the traveller with its magnitude, in the celebrated "Ming Tombs" northwest of Peking. He was a great man in many ways, and we should have been sorry if he had not succeeded in correcting his father's mistake in passing him over to his nephew. The present day China, inept (like ourselves) in the details of local lore, knowing that China has a great antiquity, is apt to suppose that he shall constantly stumble on relics of a long faded past, reaching back at least 1,500 or 2,000 years. In a few exceptional instances, and in certain limited regions, this will no doubt be the case, but not often. It was therefore with peculiar joy, that we heard that a trifling village called Kuan Chang P'u a short distance south of the city of Jen Chifu, is the traditional site of the first so famous meeting between Kuan Yun Chang, the honoured god of war, Cheng Fei, and Liu Pei, in the troublous times of the Three Kingdoms (about A.D. 165). The very side of the "Red Orchards" where they took their immortal oath of brotherhood, is still pointed out, and is decorated with a temple in honour of the historic event, albeit as our simple-minded informant observed, "the peach-trees are all gone now!" In still another way, we were reminded of the vital existence of the remote past. At every inn, we were assailed with enquiries as to the exact time of the arrival of the "Holy Man," by which was intended the present lineal descendant of the Sage Confucius, who happened to be making his usual visit to Peking. To the untutored foreigners, it certainly appeared singular, that even a "holy man" should appear so long, so dusty, and following a route to the Capital, which could hardly have nearly as comfortable as the modern mode of travel. It is not to be explained by the contempt which according to the classics, the "Superior Man feels for comfort," or tranquillity. On the contrary, it is an ancient and venerated custom in China, that when a person whose is demonstrable "holy" turns up, he should be welcomed, not only with cordiality, but that cordially should "take the form of a testimonial gift." To some extent this is true of all distinguished travellers in China, when they pass through the jurisdiction of local magistrates, and why not of the traditionally "holy man" whose retinue must have been large. We were here prompted for opportunity (seeing it), for he ins promptly for his use, in some of which we were kindly allowed to "tarry for a night" were numerous. About ten miles south of Hsien Chien fu, a prefectural city surrounded, as it is named (which is the equivalent of Mesopotamia), impeded, by rivers, is crossed by the small stream already referred to, often termed the Tzu Ya, or Hsia Hsi ho. It rather resembles a canal than a river, and its exiguous supply, always much reduced by the use made of it for irrigation in the upper part of its course, is reduced in the spring to a minimum. Still it flows merrily down twenty waters, and has a most useful outlet for drainage otherwise not so easily accessible. Within recent years, this little stream has become well known as the outlet by a new artificial channel, of the troublesome Hu T'ung river, which comes through the mountains from Shansi as already mentioned, with destructive in its touch, for it overwhelms all the lands it covers, with its dreadful burden of fine sand produced by the grinding up of the rocks in the T'ai Hang mountains. Of late years, His Excellency Li Hung-chang has interested himself in this river, and has had a dam built about forty miles from the mouth, to prevent the turbid waters by a new route to the great joy of those who are freed from the ever-present threat of ruin, and to the keen annoyance of those who have now been brought into to track of a ruin to which they were former strangers. The new channel, strangely enough, has practically no banks to restrain the water. In case of flood, from a general delugation, as this great lack is explained by the fact that it is useless to have such embankments in the lower part of its course, when experience shows that the river generally breaks in the upper portion toward the Shanhsi mountains, and the water being poured forth undisturbed over such a violent disturber of Chinese peace, as the Hu T'ung has always shown itself to be, it is hard to see why the relief should not be of a radical nature and not a mere temporizing. It is at all unlikely, however, that the distinguished statesman who has already on hand enough problems to overwhelm half the cabinets of Europe, either feels unable to decide what is best, thing to be done, or, what is quite probable, has no surplus revenues to invest.

**PIANOS FOR SALE.**

**A. H.**  
**PIANO TUNER**

OWING to the increasing patronage to the Lodge, I am obliged to give up "Store-keeping" from the 1st of August, I will, therefore, **SELL at REDUCED PRICES** all my **PIANO INSTRUMENTS**, etc. Special arrangements have been made for the sale of **GOODS** at an average price of 50 cents cash. **Hongkong, 1st August, 1888.**

**ZETLAND LODGE,**

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 1st August, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. **Hongkong, 1st August, 1888.**

**THEATRE ROYAL,**  
**CITY HALL, HONGKONG.**  
**TO-MORROW EVENING,**  
**AUGUST 2ND, 1888.**

**THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY**  
**AND OPERA COMPANY.**

Directors: **MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.**  
**"JOHN F. SHERIDAN.**

"Will appear as above in"  
**THE FAMOUS MUSICAL COMEDY**  
**IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED—**  
**"FUN ON THE BRISTOL."**

**CAST OF CHARACTERS.**

Widow O'BRIEN—His world renowned original creation..... **MR. JOHN F. SHERIDAN.**  
Dora McAllister..... **MISS VERA PATEY.**  
Nera O'Brien..... **MAUDIE HARE.**  
Bella Thompson..... **G. W. WHITEFORD.**  
Count Menaggio..... **MR. H. M. IMANO.**  
Captain Cranberry..... **A. SUTCH.**  
Thomas Cranberry..... **CHARLES FISHER.**  
Richard Sparks..... **WHIFFEN-CRIPPS.**  
Jerny Thompson..... **H. HASSAN.**  
John Loves..... **HAMES.**  
Pinkerton Hawkshaw..... **J. MANNING.**

**ACT I.—HOME OF WIDOW O'BRIEN.**  
**ACT II.—SALOON OF ST. "BRISTOL."**  
**ACT III.—NIGHT ON THE OCEAN.**

In Act II. a condensed version of "IL TROVATORE" will be introduced.

Conductor..... **MR. J. A. ROBERTSON.**

**SATURDAY, 4th August, 1888.**  
**"LES CLOCHES DES CORNEVILLE."**

Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1.  
Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.  
All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel,  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1888

**BANK HOLIDAY.**

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 6th instant.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,  
**JOHN THURBURN,**  
Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,  
**T. H. WHITEHEAD,**  
Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
**T. JACKSON,**  
Chief Manager.

For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS  
**CHANTREY INCHBALD,**  
Agent, Hongkong.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION LIMITED,  
**E. W. RUTTER,**  
Manager, Hongkong.

**Hongkong, 1st August, 1888.**

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**

IT has been brought to the notice of the Government that bathing parties frequent the "Stone Cutters" Island without being duly authorized to do so, and as this is an offence within the meaning of subsection 3 of section of Ordinance 12 of 1856, persons who do not possess permits from the Colonial Secretary for landing upon the Island are requested to obtain them without delay.

By Command,  
**FREDERICK STEWART,**  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1888.

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company No. 14, Prince Street, Central, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th August both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**D. GILLIES,**  
Secretary.

**Hongkong, 1st August, 1888.**

**THE "GIBB" LINE.**

**FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.**

Taking through Cargo for QUEENSLAND PORT, ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.

**THE British Steamer**  
**"MOGUL."**

Captain Johnson, due shortly with part Cargo from Japan, will be despatched as above on about the 15th instant.

Attention is directed to the Steamer's comfortable Saloon and State Rooms, affording excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers.

To be followed by the S.S. "DELICOMBY" on or about 31st Inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
Managers.

**Hongkong, 1st August, 1888.**

**Intimations.**

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, on **FRIDAY, the 3rd August, at 12 o'clock** No. 7, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from 21st instant to 3rd August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**T. ARNOLD,**  
Secretary.

Hongkong 14th July, 1888. [703]

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the **ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS** in this Corporation will be held at the **CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of August, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON**, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
**T. JACKSON,**  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [741]

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the **REGISTER OF SHARES** of the Corporation will be **Closed** from the 11th (SATURDAY), to the 25th day of August next, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
**T. JACKSON,**  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [742]

**NOTICE.**

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**


**THE CERTIFICATE** No. 1,374, dated 30th June, 1885, of the Shares Nos. 4316/4595 in this Company, standing in the name of **MR. GEORGE LEWIS**, of Shanghai, has been **LOST**, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 21st July, 1888.  
**JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,**  
Secretary.

[725]

**IMPAIRED VISION.**

**LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES.**



Are clear, cool, & preserving to the Sight.

**MR. LAWRENCE** is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the **"HONGKONG HOTEL Room No. 20"** daily from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. (CONSULTATION FREE).

**SPECTACLES VS. BLINDNESS.**

The symptoms indicating failure or irregularities of sight are frequently too long disregarded and either from ignorance or feeling of diffidence, the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has been caused to the sight, often resulting in blindness.

The following patients out of many hundreds have sent unsolicited acknowledgments of the benefit they have derived from the use of our Pebble Spectacles:-

The Earl & Countess Lindsay; Queen's Gate, London, S.W.  
Lady Kemball, 79 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.  
Lady Emily Digby, Coventry, England.  
S. R. Groom, Esq., F.R.G.S., Barrister at Law, Singapore.  
The Hon. E. E. Isenmonger, Col. Treasurer, Singapore.  
R. Huddle, Esq., Deputy Master Attendant, Singapore.  
Dr. Richard Bowman, L.R.C.P., Singapore.  
J. R. Allan, Esq., Singapore.  
Major General W. Collis, M.D., India.  
Major General Sir M. Biddulph, C.B., India.  
Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., India.  
Major General Murray, C.B., India.  
Brigade Surgeon J. A. Scott, M.D., India, &c.

For protection against sun and dust our Luculent Glare Protectors are strongly recommended by the leading Ophthalmic Surgeon.

**"MILITARY MEN, ENGINEERS, PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, and those whose occupations compel them to be out in the heat of the day will find these Glasses invaluable. By their use the eyes are kept cool, and dimness or vision inflammation of the eyes and IRRITATIVE FEVER consequent on over-exposure to the glare, are prevented."**

**LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.**  
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in England and India.)  
**OFFICES:—OLD BOND STREET, London.**  
**3 & 4 HARE STREET, Calcutta.**  
**22 RAMPART ROW, Bombay.**  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1888. [73]

**BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY, EAST POINT, HONGKONG.**

**A. G. GORDON & Co.**

**A. G. GORDON & Co.** are prepared to undertake every description **ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK**, both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

**PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.**

**ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM BOILERS, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS,**  
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [74]

**J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.**

**DAVID CORSAK & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY BOILER LONG FLAY CROWN**

**CANYA ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**

Hongkong, 15th June, 1887. [76]

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